

# THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## THE DARK VISITOR

**Suddenly Summons Cornelius Vanderbilt From Life.**

**STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.**

**Fatal Attack Came Unexpectedly at the Hour of Sunrise.**

**POINTS ABOUT BUSINESS CAREER.**

**Rising From a Humble Position in a Bank He Became a Railroad Magnate and a Man of Large Affairs in Commercial World.**

New York, Sept. 12.—Cornelius Vanderbilt is dead. Death occurred at 5:15 a. m. at his home at Fifty-seventh and Fifth avenue, this city. There were with Mr. Vanderbilt at the time of his death his wife, his daughter Gladys, and Reginald, his youngest son.

Mr. Vanderbilt arrived at his Fifth avenue home from Newport with Mrs. Vanderbilt at 9 p. m. He appeared in excellent health and spirits and retired soon afterward. About sunrise he was seized with a serious attack the household was aroused.

Telegrams were sent to Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. F. Janeway and several other physicians who arrived in a few other physicians, but none of them arrived in time to see him alive.



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter, Miss Gladys, are prostrated by the shock and physicians are attending them.

Mr. Vanderbilt's death was caused by a stroke of paralysis, the second which he suffered. The first attack was in July, 1896. The stroke which caused death was about sunrise. The patient was semi-conscious until death.

Chauncey M. Depew reached the Vanderbilt house at 7:30 o'clock. He remained but 10 minutes. When he came out he was greatly affected and with tears in his eyes said he was too deeply grieved to give any information at that time.

William K. Vanderbilt, brother of the dead man, arrived soon after Mr. Depew. He was much agitated. He said when asked for information:

"My brother died suddenly at 5:15 a. m. from heart failure, brought about by an attack of acute paralysis which occurred at midnight. When he died his wife, his daughter, Gladys, and son, Reginald, were with him."

At 11 a. m. the coroner's office was asked to send a coroner to the Vanderbilt house and Coroner Hart responded. The reason for this is because of the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt's regular physician was not with him at his death and a strange doctor was in attendance who had been called into the case less than 24 hours before death ensued.

The disposition of Mr. Vanderbilt's estate is a matter of some doubt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was alienated from his family by his marriage two years ago with Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of R. T. Wilson, the banker, of this city, and it is thought probable that this son will not be the principal heir.

The opposition to young Vanderbilt's marriage was based upon his youth and the fact that Miss Wilson was 8 or 10 years his senior.

**Sketch of His Career.**

Cornelius Vanderbilt was born on Staten Island November 27, 1843. William H. Vanderbilt, his father, was at that time a farmer, and Cornelius at the age of 16 left school and secured a place as a messenger in the Shoe and Leather bank.

His grandfather, the commodore, learning of this, sent for him and asked why he had not applied to him for a place.

"Because I did not want to ask you for anything," was the reply. This pleased the commodore, and it is said that he made a codicil to his will a few days later, leaving \$1,000,000 to his grandson.

Cornelius left the shoe and leather concern to go into the employ of Kilsam Brothers, bankers, but later his grandfather asked him to enter the railroad service. The young man was making \$60 a month and declined to leave his place unless he got more money. He was given \$65 and accepted it.

He was then about 21 years old. The first place he was given was that of assistant treasurer of the New York and Harlem railroad. His rise was rapid and he succeeded his father as head of the Vanderbilt system.

Mr. Vanderbilt's active career was practically closed when he suffered a paralytic stroke in 1896.

Despite his enormous business interests he found time to devote to church and Sunday school work, which he began early in life. He gave freely to the Y. M. C. A. and to the work of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal church in this city.

Mr. Vanderbilt's business cares made his life necessarily methodical and he was noted for his punctuality. Mr. Vanderbilt went to Europe last spring and came home on June 24, accompanied by Mrs. Vanderbilt and his daughter, Gladys. They went to Newport the same day and Mr. Vanderbilt entertained constantly. On August 5 he gave a house party at his home, The Breakers.

The last social affairs in The Breakers were upon the departure of Alfred Vanderbilt for a round-the-world trip. He left for Seattle on July 26, accompanied by William Proudfoot Burden, Earnest Iselin and Douglas H. Cochran.

Vanderbilt left five children, Cornelius, Gertrude, Alfred, Reginald and Gladys. Cornelius married a daughter of R. T. Wilson, the banker, about two years ago, and later Gertrude became the wife of Harry Payne Whitney, son of Former Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney.

When Mr. Vanderbilt was 23 years old he married Miss Alice Gwynne, the daughter of a Cincinnati lawyer. His first born son, William H., died in 1892, while he was a student in Yale university.

At the time of his death Mr. Vanderbilt was president or director of a dozen or so railroads besides other big concerns.

**Mr. Depew's Statement.**

New York, Sept. 12.—Chauncey M. Depew gave out the following statement: "Mr. Vanderbilt left Newport at 1 p. m. Monday to attend a meeting of the New York Central and the New York and New Haven railroads. He got home about 9 p. m. and retired at 10 feeling well. He fell asleep and slept until between 5 and 6 a. m. He then awoke and calling Mrs. Vanderbilt told her he was very ill. She aroused the household and sent for physicians. Mr. Vanderbilt died before any doctor arrived." Dr. Depew said the funeral will probably be held on Friday at St. Bartholomew's church and that Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Greer will probably officiate.

**His Life at Newport.**

Newport, R. I., Sept. 12.—The announcement of the sudden death of Cornelius Vanderbilt in New York was a heavy blow to the residents of Newport among whom he had been a familiar figure for years. Mr. Vanderbilt had taken a prominent place in the summer life at Newport and his entertainments have been of the most elaborate character. Since his first illness in 1896 he had lived quietly at his villa during the summer, entertaining but little, but during the past season he had taken a greater interest in the social affairs of the city, being especially interested in the Newport Casino, of which he was for many years president. He was a regular attendant at the morning concerts, the tennis tournament and horse show, and drove out daily with his wife. He had always a kindly nod or a word for his many friends and acquaintances.

Two of his children, Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney occupy cottages here. Mr. Vanderbilt purchased The Breakers from Pierre Lorillard in 1884 and occupied the villa until the fall of 1893, when it was destroyed by fire. The following year he began the erection of the new "The Breakers," which is one of the most palatial and extensive estates in Newport, its cost alone being estimated at \$1,000,000.

**Has Not Purchased Patchen.**

New York, Sept. 12.—Former Senator John McCarty, of Brooklyn, says that there was no basis for the report that he had purchased the famous racing stallion, Joe Patchen, from Henry Haws, of Johnstown, Pa.

## RAMAPO WATER DEAL

**Aired by the Mazet Investigating Committee at New York.**

**"STOCK JOBBING" CONCERN.**

**Attorney Moss Says That Owing to Good Citizenship and Vigilance of Newspapers the Deal Was Killed.**

New York, Sept. 12.—The Mazet investigating committee resumed its sessions here. Assemblyman Hoffman said that as a representative of the Democratic party he would ask and assist to get the full truth of the Ramapo deal without regard to the politics of witnesses and to that end he thought it necessary that Senator Platt be called.

The Ramapo Water company proposed to lease to the city certain water rights for the sum of \$5,000,000 a year for 10 years. The contract came up unexpectedly in the board of public improvement and was only defeated on a tie vote.

Frank Moss, counsel of the committee, said that he had received information nearly three months ago that some move was to be made in the Ramapo water case. An investigation was made and showed the city's water supply to be so abundant that millions of gallons were going to waste every year, but the system of distribution was faulty.

"We have plenty of evidence to sustain these two propositions," said Mr. Moss, "and then just as we were about to adjourn at our last session the news came that the expected was about to happen."

"It did happen, but owing to the good citizenship of many of our people and the vigilance of the newspapers the Ramapo deal is now declared to be dead."

"It was a stock jobbing concern with no ability to do aught toward carrying out its contract, but able perhaps to make money by disposing of its stock and securities."

William Dalton, commissioner of water supplies, was the first witness called. He produced copies of the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water company and of the reasons he offered to the board of public improvements put on the record as evidence.

Mr. Moss offered in evidence the statement made by Comptroller Collier against the contract, the certificate of incorporation of the Ramapo Water company and several annual reports of the company. Mr. Moss further put in evidence a statement from the secretary of state dated Aug. 30, 1899, to the effect that not any of the capital stock had been paid in.

David T. Davies took the stand for a moment and swore that in 1894 he bought on the real estate exchange at auction 5,000 shares of the stock of the Ramapo company. He paid \$46 for these and a lot of other stocks.

Commissioner Dalton being recalled, said he did not claim any special knowledge as to the water supply for this city when he entered upon the duties of his office.

"I have a chief engineer in my department," said Mr. Dalton, "and I rely upon his information. My chief engineer is Mr. Birdsall."

"Did Mr. Birdsall advise you to go into the Ramapo contract?"

"No, sir, not that."

"Well, he did advise you concerning the water supply and talked about the Ramapo company?"

"He said that we must get water some way and if there was no other way we would have to get it from the Ramapo company."

Engineer Birdsall was called. Mr. Moss asked him whether he had advised Commissioner Dalton previous to the meeting of the board of public improvements to go into the Ramapo water contract.

"Not into the Ramapo contract," was the answer. "I did not see the contract, in fact, before that meeting."

**Stephan's Resignation Accepted.**

Washington, Sept. 12.—The state department has accepted the resignation of Theodore M. Stephan, vice and deputy consul at Bremen. This action is preliminary to the removal of Louis Lange as consul. The department continues to be very reticent about the charges made against the consulate at Bremen and nothing further could be learned. Henry W. Diedrich, consul at Magdeburg, will be transferred to Bremen as a consul and an official recommended by him will be designated as vice and deputy consul to succeed Mr. Stephan.

The great council of the United Order of Red Men of the United States met at Washington with 150 delegates.

**ANDREW CARNEGIE**

**Denies the Story of Seeking a Seat in Parliament.**

London, Sept. 12.—An English newspaper having declared that Andrew Carnegie would stand for parliament for "Southend-on-Sea," thus casting some doubt upon his American citizenship. An American correspondent telegraphed him asking for an exact statement in regard to the matter. This is his reply: "My father was naturalized in 1855 or 1856. This made me an American citizen, I being a minor. My naturalization was unnecessary, but as a matter of precaution I also took out naturalization papers in New York city years ago. I cannot give the exact dates. The papers are in my private safe in New York."

Mr. Carnegie also denied that he had any intention of sitting in parliament, asserting that he is an American and does not intend to cast off his allegiance and would only think of entering public life at Washington where he might combat the attacks upon true Americanism in the Philippine policy of the administration.

**COMMANDER SHAW**

**Favors the Issuing of a Patriot Pension Bond For Soldiers.**

New York, Sept. 12.—Albert D. Shaw, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, said: "A great deal of my time will be given to pension legislation. The old soldier is entitled to lasting consideration. What if the pension roll is large? The Union soldiers saved this nation. Their reward should be commensurate with their services. If the burden should prove too heavy, I am in favor of a patriotic bond issue, so that only the interest would have to be met from year to year. Let posterity meet the bonds when they mature. Why not? The country was saved to posterity. It is only proper that part of the burden should fall on posterity."

**Steamer Wrecked.**

Cape Town, Sept. 12.—The British steamer Thermopylae, from Sydney, N. S. W., via other Australian ports for London, has gone ashore at the entrance to this port and is in bad position. The sea is breaking over her and she will probably become a wreck. The passengers and crew and a quantity of specie which was on board were landed with difficulty. The gravest fears are entertained for the safety of the British steamer Wakaito, which sailed from London, May 4, for Lyttleton and for which the British cruiser Melbourne recently made an unsuccessful search.

**General Wheeler Dissatisfied.**

New York, Sept. 12.—A special from Hongkong says, that advices which were sent here to avoid Otis' censorship at Manila, bearing date of Sept. 7 say: "General Joseph Wheeler only obtained an assignment to active duty after a serious dispute with General Otis who wanted to sidetrack the veteran fighter by sending him to some obscure post in the southern island. General Wheeler now declares that he will apply for permission to return to the United States soon unless there is some change in the management of affairs in the Philippines."

**Blocked by Low Water.**

Detroit, Sept. 12.—The big lake steamers which were on Sunday released from their long blockade in St. Mary's river are again held up in Detroit river by another obstruction. A brisk, steady westerly wind has so lowered the water in the west end of Lake Erie that at noon there was but a depth of 17½ feet over the limekiln crossing near the mouth of Detroit river. All arriving boats drawing that much or more water are tied up before reaching the crossing.

**First Window Glass.**

Anderson, Ind., Sept. 12.—Fires have been lighted in 285 independent pots and the first window glass of this season will be blown on Friday. All the other independent and co-operative plants will start this month. There is such a limited supply of window glass and such a great demand that no decline in prices is expected. On the other hand, it is thought all kinds of glass will be increased in price.

**In Honor of Dyer.**

Baltimore, Sept. 12.—Captain N. Mayo Dyer, one of the heroes of Manila and commander of the cruiser Baltimore in the memorable conflict of May 1, 1898, was honored by this city. Residences and business houses were gay with bunting, the streets were jammed with people wearing "Dyer buttons" and "Dyer badges."

**First Transport.**

Simla, British India, Sept. 12.—The first transport for South Africa sails with the field hospitals from Bombay Sept. 16 and the entire force from India will be embarked by Sept. 25. General Hunter, the chief of staff, will leave Simla at once for South Africa.

## ABOUT TRIP OF PEARY.

**The Arctic Explorers Comfortably Housed For Winter.**

**HONORS FOR CLUB MEMBERS.**

**Bays and Mountains Discovered or the North Coast of Greenland Named After Those Aiding the Expedition.**

Sydney, C. B., Sept. 12.—The Peary Arctic club's chartered steamer Diana has arrived here from Etah, North Greenland, with all well on board.

Lieutenant Peary and his two companions with native allies were left in excellent health and spirits, comfortably housed for the winter, with provisions for two years and an ample supply of dog food, 110 walruses having been killed since Aug. 2 for that purpose.

Peary will remain at Etah until February, when, with a party of natives, he will go to Fort Conger and thence begin his journey to the pole, either by the Greenland coast or from Cape Hella as conditions may determine.

Secretary Herbert L. Bridgeman of the Peary club, in command of the Diana expedition, leaves for New York at once, taking Peary's full reports of his last year's work and maps of his discoveries.

In his nomenclature Peary has bestowed names of Peary Arctic club members. The farthest northern land beyond Greeley ford is named Jesupland, in honor of President Morris K. Jesup of the club.

A bay 50 miles in extent with a deep opening south of the fiord was named Cannon bay and a mountain 4,700 feet high near its head Mount Bridgeman for the secretary and treasurer of the club respectively while on the east side of the divide of Grinnell land are Benedict, Sands, Parrish glaciers, Harmsworth hill and Flagler bays.

**Anti-Trust Conference.**

Chicago, Sept. 12.—The conference called by the civic federation of Chicago to discuss the question of trusts and combinations, their cause and effect and all their various phases, will be called to order in Central Music hall by Franklin Head, president of the civic federation. It is expected that when the meeting is called nearly 400 delegates will be in attendance from all parts of the country. The Texas delegates, headed by Attorney General Smith, the Mississippi delegates, and the Tennessee delegates, the latter headed by Congressman C. E. Snodgrass, were among the arrivals during the day.

**Pension Attorneys Denounced.**

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 12.—Judge C. D. Clarke, of the United States circuit court, which is in session here, severely condemned pension attorneys in his charge to the grand jury. He denounced pension attorneys as the members of a trade in which there was not so much done to aid honorable and worthy soldiers as to put upon the government payrolls and cause to be maintained the grossest kind of frauds. Judge Clark referred to the recent exposures of pension frauds made before his committee at Nashville, saying that in some instances the transactions brought to light were a disgrace to civilization.

**Yellow Fever Refugees.**

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 12.—Twelve carloads of refugees from Louisiana and Mississippi passed through here over the Alabama Great Southern railroad enroute to points in the north. The cars were locked while going through this state and no one from any of the infected points was allowed to leave the train. Alabama has also quarantined against Jacksonville and Tampa, Fla.

**Monument Unveiled.**

Copenhagen, Sept. 12.—A monument commemorating the Schleswig wars, was unveiled here in the presence of King Christian, the czar, the czarina, the dowager empress of Russia, the king of Greece, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Danish and the royal family. Great crowds of people were present and there was much enthusiasm displayed.

**American Wins.**

Tuckahoe, N. Y., Sept. 12.—Glorious sunshine greeted the thousands of visitors who thronged the big stockade enclosure in which Terry McGovern, the American pugilist, and Pedlar Palmer, of England, fought for the world's bantam championship. McGovern won in the first round. He knocked the Britisher down and the referee counted him out.